

light-house, Maine, eleven thousand dollars; for the maintenance of the light on the Delaware break-water, including four hundred dollars for the salary of keeper, eight hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting their light-houses annually, and examining and reporting the condition of each, two thousand dollars.

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per centum, ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Survey of Public Lands.

For salary of an assistant surveyor, to survey private claims in Florida, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor general in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For salary of an assistant surveyor, to have charge and oversight of the survey in the Greenburg (late St. Helena) district, Louisiana, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor general of Louisiana, one thousand dollars.

For pay of chain carriers, markers, transportation, provisions, &c., one thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the copper region of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with reference to mines and minerals, thirty thousand dollars.

For the correction of erroneous and defective surveys made by the act of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office work, in addition to the balance of the appropriation of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for that object, two thousand dollars.

For surveying that part of Arkansas where, in consequence of local attraction, the ordinary compass cannot be used, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For detached surveys in Missouri, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, on account of difficulties in surveying lakes, swamps, &c., four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the act of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office work, in addition to the balance of the appropriation of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for that object, two thousand dollars.

For surveying that part of Arkansas where, in consequence of local attraction, the ordinary compass cannot be used, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For surveys at augmented rates, in Louisiana, three thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

For surveys in the Greenburg district, Louisiana, now in the course of execution, in addition to former appropriations, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For retreating old lines in the district west of Pearl river, to supply deficiencies now existing in those surveys, at five dollars and seven cents per mile, in addition to balance of appropriations for same object, of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, eighteen thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.

For salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, sixty-three thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.

For outfit of a minister to Great Britain, nine thousand dollars.

For salaries of charges des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Naples, Sardinia, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of a minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.

For salary of a dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars. *Provided*, No part of this sum shall be paid unless the said commissioner actually resides in China.

For the salary of a secretary and a Chinese interpreter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, fifteen hundred dollars.

For pay in full to Benjamin E. Greene for services while employed in Mexico, as charge des affaires, three thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support of recaptured Africans, and their removal to their country, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the maps, specifications and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces, heretofore run and established, or run and marked by the joint commissioners, under the treaty of Washington, twenty thousand dollars, and for transmitting to the respective States, whose boundaries are effected thereby, authentic copies thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the assistant appraisers, authorized by law at the port of New York, there may be appointed in the mode now prescribed by law, one additional assistant appraiser at said port, at a salary to be fixed by the establishment of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, Said salary shall not commence, or appointment take effect, prior to the thirtieth November next, and in appraising all goods at any port of the United States, heretofore or hereafter established, but upon which all valuations duties are imposed by the act of the thirtieth of July last, entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes," reference shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulations for the prevention of frauds as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the respective heads of departments to continue in service during the current fiscal year the officers and persons, and at the salaries and compensation authorized in the act approved twenty-sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and alter the salaries and compensation of the departments and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," and also the clerks authorized to be employed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury by the act of June seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and for other purposes," and also the clerk in the office of the Second Auditor, authorized by the same act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the employment of any clerks in the statistical branch of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, under the direction of the President, be, and hereby is, required to cause to be surveyed, marked, and designated, so much of the line between Michigan and Wisconsin as lies between the source of Brule river and the source of Montreal river, as defined by the "act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," and

the expense of such survey shall be paid upon the certificate of the said surveyor general out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other purposes," passed third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. 176.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million five hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Passed midshipmen performing the duties of master, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, to receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually employed.

For provisions, including transportation, coarage, and other expense, eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For surgeons' necessities, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, twenty-one thousand and seventy-two dollars.

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers, and hemp, one million fifty thousand dollars; and the President is hereby authorized to construct, by contract, any vessel or steamer for the public service, when in his opinion the same can be done with equal efficiency and on terms more economical than in the present navy yards.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including all incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographical office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; printing and stationery; books, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines, and for machinery; repair of steam-engines in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen; carts, timber, wheels, and workmen's tools; postage of letters on public service; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles for navy yards and shore stations; incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; warfare, dockage, storage, and rent; travel; expenses of officers, clerks, and other persons; commissions, clerk hire, store-keepers, stationery, and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or other services authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage and towing vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy yards, the officers and others to be employed in the construction that is allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, except as hereinafter provided:

At Kittery, Maine.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

At Charleston, Massachusetts.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, three yard clerks to the commandant, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For repairs of the sheer wharf, Charleston navy yard, twelve thousand dollars.

At Brooklyn, New York.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Philadelphia.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Washington.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Gosport.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Pensacola.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Memphis, Tennessee.

For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars. *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, when in his opinion the public interest will permit it, to discontinue any of the civil offices and employments herein provided for at the navy yards, or to discharge the keepers of magazines and require their duty to be performed by gunners.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:

For wall for landing wharf at smithery, and filling in, one thousand seven hundred and five dollars and fifty cents.

For cistern, near mast and boat house, two thousand dollars.

For granite gun skills, and road to grave yard, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, four thousand dollars.

At Charleston.

For drain and iron frame for dry-dock pumps, and set of lock blocks, two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For pipes for drain and rain water and waste steam, three thousand dollars.

For completing wharf No. 66, between 1 and 39, nine thousand dollars.

For completing reservoir, one thousand dollars.

For wall on southwest side of site 51, filling in that part of yard, three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, ten thousand dollars.

At Brooklyn, New York.

Towards continuation of cob-wharf, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Towards extension of cob-wharf, (seventy feet), four thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Towards repairing and replanking bridge, three thousand dollars.

Towards building foundation under frigate Sabine, six thousand dollars.

Towards the construction of a timber shed, twelve thousand dollars.

Towards repairs of all kinds, eight thousand dollars.

For dry dock, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia.

For extension of and moving ship-house G, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, three thousand dollars.

At Washington.

For anchor forges, (five), and removing small forge in anchor shop, two thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For chain cable langes, (twelve), in hydraulic proving machine, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For completion of laboratory buildings, five thousand one hundred and six dollars and fifteen cents.

For repairs of all kinds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At Gosport.

Towards storehouse No. 13, to be used as timber shed, eighteen thousand dollars.

Towards launching slip and quay walls, twelve thousand dollars.

For the purchase of St. Helena, two thousand four hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

Towards repairs of all kinds, seven thousand dollars.

At Pensacola.

Towards the blacksmith shop, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Towards cisterns at numbers 20, 25, and 26, twelve thousand dollars.

Towards coal-house, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Towards lime-house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Towards wharves, (permanent,) fifty-nine thousand dollars.

Towards dredging machine, scows, &c. sixteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor.

For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

At Fort Mifflin.

For purchase of Navy Point and Fort Tompkins, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and repairs of the several navy hospitals, viz:

At Chelsea.

Building for a coal-house, repairing out-houses, and wall in rear of main building, two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

At Brooklyn.

For completing small-pox hospital, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs to hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.

At Gosport.

For fence around garden and repairs to hospital buildings, two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

At Pensacola.

For centre building at hospital and galleries to connect buildings, seven thousand four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents.

For engine house, five hundred and ten dollars.

For repairs of hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.

At Charleston, Mass.

For magazines, viz:

At Charleston, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Brooklyn, two hundred dollars.

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Gosport.

Three hundred dollars.

Marine Corps.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers, two hundred thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall hereafter be made to the colonel, or any other officer of said corps, by virtue of a commission of brigadier general by brevet.

For clothing, forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For provisions, forty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty cents.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorer, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fuses, and musical instruments, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars.

For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, harness, furniture, saws, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and keeping a horse for the messenger, seven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, on the conclusion of the existing war with Mexico, to reduce the number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen, and boys, provided for, to seven thousand five hundred.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, in the expenditure of the appropriations made for the navy yard at Memphis, to confine the same to the construction of a ropewalk.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and "contingent expenses enumerated," an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instruction at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That upon application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, when in his opinion the exigencies of the service require it, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service be applied to any other branch of the said service; in which case, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress before its adjournment, if in session, or during the first week of the next ensuing session, if such transfer be made in the recess of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this shall be construed to authorize the President of the United States to direct any sum appropriated for improvements at navy yards to be applied to any other object of public expenditure, or to authorize any sum to be transferred from any unexpended balance which may be necessary for the purchase of arms, accoutrements, or other articles made or from any head or object of appropriation which may require another appropriation at any future time to supply the deficiency occasioned by such transfer: *Provided*, also, That this section shall apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to no other.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in

such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered, unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. 177.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for the payment of Navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

To pay invalid pensions, thirty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents.

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, twelve thousand dollars.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 13, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

WE wish to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern: "The 'Wilmington Journal' circulates upwards of one thousand copies weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that the circulation in the counties which trade to this place is three times as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that it is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think that although a large majority of the readers of the 'Journal' are Democrats, still they occasionally do a little trading, as well as the readers of the weekly papers. We have written the above merely for the amusement of those who are most deeply interested in business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS."

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company took place at the Masonic Hall in this town on yesterday. Our hotels are literally crowded with stockholders of the Road. This augurs well for the interest manifested for the completion of the Road to South Carolina. Gov. Dudley, the present president of the Company, it is understood, is not a candidate for re-election, and some other gentleman will have to be selected. Particulars next week.

THE Legislature will meet next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Thomas Broughton, whose trial we mentioned last week as being under investigation before the Court, was found guilty of the murder of DeSilva, and Broughton was sentenced, by Judge SETTLER, to be hung on the 11th of December. The Judge, however, upon the application of prisoner's counsel for a new trial, after having refused to allow it, granted an appeal to the Supreme Court, which of course suspends the sentence pronounced by the Judge. *Counsel for the State*—Judge Strange, assisted by Danl B. Baker, Esq.—*Counsel for the Prisoner*, Messrs. Wm. A. Wright, Thos. D. Meares and David Reid.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

We have just paid a visit to the room of Mr. Arwood, Portrait Painter, from Philadelphia. Did we think ourself competent to pronounce judgment on the pictures that Mr. A. has taken, that judgment would certainly be in favor of the painter. We saw there, portraits of persons whom we are familiarly acquainted with, and never in our whole life have we seen better fac-similes. We speak what we feel, when we say they are the best pictures we ever gazed upon. Our readers may think we wish to flatter the painter, but we assure them, from our very heart, that such is not the case. What we say is the dictates of our own conscience. We are only doing justice to a native Artist. We examined the recommendations of persons where he has been, and of persons whom he has painted portraits, and it affords us profound pleasure to say they have none of them recommended him too high. We would advise those who wish to hand down their Portraits to posterity, for a fac-simile of the original, to call upon Mr. Arwood. See his advertisement on first page.

MEXICO.

The news from Mexico, received by the arrival of the *Galveston* at New Orleans, may be considered of an interesting, though not exciting, nature. The Mexicans seem to have abandoned all idea of making a stand at Saltillo. The report is, that Santa Anna sent Amputa orders to evacuate all of the country up to San Luis Potosi, previous to the battle of Monterrey. The order did not, however, reach Amputa until after the evacuation of that city. The whole army is now said to have retreated to San Luis Potosi, where it is understood Santa Anna has concentrated his forces. This city, we see it stated, is about 300 miles distant from Saltillo. It is supposed General Taylor will proceed on to Saltillo, fortify the city, and then march for Tampico and join Gen. Wool. But we would refer our readers to the news in this paper.

Daniel O'Rafferty, was tried before the Superior Court of Crayen county last week, on the charge of kidnapping a slave, the property of John L. Durand, of Newbern. The prisoner was found guilty, but the jury recommended him to mercy. The prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial, which was refused by His Honor Judge BAILEY. An appeal to the Supreme Court was then admitted; and which, O'Rafferty was sentenced to be hung on the 4th of December. The *Newbernian* says: "A petition has been gotten up for his release, which will doubtless be granted by Gov. Graham, and which we believe will be sustained by the voice of the community."

For the Journal.

The Executive Committee for the advocates of a subscription by the town of Wilmington, of two hundred thousand dollars, to the contemplated Road South, and a consequent tax to meet such subscription, are ready and willing to adopt the suggestion of "A Calm Observer" in your last paper, namely, that lists for and against the measure shall be presented by a committee to all the taxpayers, that they may sign which they prefer, provided a greater unanimity can be by that course obtained, the advantages of which are fully appreciated, they now make the offer to do so, pledging themselves to abandon the measure if in the minority, provided those opposed will accede to the arrangement, and agree, if in the minority, to withdraw their opposition. They further agree to abandon the scheme, provided the opposition will pledge themselves individually, to subscribe one third as much to the stock of the proposed Road as will be subscribed by the advocates of a subscription by the town and taxation, to pay for such subscription.

November 11th, 1846.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The election in this State took place on the 8th inst. The Federalists seem to have been quite fortunate of late; but when we reflect upon the manner in which they have succeeded in the various State elections during this fall, we have the consolation of knowing that our cause—the principles for which the Republican party have ever contended—have not been in any degree bartered away for the sake of temporary gain. A more noble course has ever been pursued by the friends of equal rights. If Democracy cannot stand by the honesty of its purpose, we are always willing for error to have its sway, knowing full well that it can last but a short time. Not so, however, with Federalism. Ever anxious to take advantage of the excitement of the moment, the Federalists invariably use every stratagem to achieve a triumph. This has been the case in the State of New York. We have been beaten in this State by the coalition of every vestige of parties against us, from Abolitionism down to Nativism. Abolitionists, Natives, Old Hunkers, Barn-Burners, and Anti-Republicans, combined with their ally—the Federal party—have succeeded in electing the Federal "Whig" candidate for Governor, and also in returning a majority of Federalists to Congress and the State Legislature. These are matters of serious consideration for the Southerner. The attempt has often been made at the North to merge the Abolition party into that of the Whigs. It has at last succeeded, and we advise our Southern readers to take warning, lest the consequences which are likely to result from this coalition, may cause us some trouble yet. We do not wish to be understood as charging the Whigs of the South with Abolitionism, but we do say, and dare them to deny the fact, that the political principles of the Northern "Whigs" are the principles advocated by the Southern wing of the same party, leaving out that of Abolitionism